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from the right (preceding) end; and is represented as of the lowest grade, 16–17 magnitude.

There is no trace of this star upon the original charts, from which this print was copied, and it is probably due to a speck of dust upon the photographic plate. R. H. T.

THE ECLIPSE-COMET OF APRIL 16, 1893.

A note from Professor KRUEGER, editor of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, dated 1894, August 11, relative to the nomenclature of the above mentioned comet, reads as follows (in translation):

"It will not do to designate the comet as 1893, I, as this would then necessitate a change in the other comets, which would result in great confusion. Again, this is contrary to the custom heretofore in vogue, as no orbit computations are available, and the time of perihelion cannot be given. It will have to be treated like the eclipse-comet of 1882, SOHAG, which likewise could not be designated by a number."

In the *Astronomische Nachrichten* No. 3253, just received, Professor KRUEGER refers to copies of the LICK Observatory and British plates made by Professor SCHAEBERLE and sent to him, and says that on these copies the comet "can plainly be seen," and again, that the British plates show it "undoubtedly." It is difficult to understand how this object was overlooked in the examinations made by the English observers. E. S. H.

BRIGHT METEOR OF JULY 29, 1894.

I first saw this meteor in *Cepheus*, at $9^h\ 30^m\ 08^s$ Pacific Standard time, from whence it passed through the northern end of *Cassiopeia* and burst, in *Camelopardalis*, into several fragments. I heard no noise. The color was bluish-white. It left a red train which was visible for two or three seconds. Its path was sinuous. It was a very conspicuous object, being many times as bright as *Venus*, sufficiently bright to cast quite a perceptible shadow. C. D. P.

LICK OBSERVATORY.

"OAKLAND, Cal., July 31, 1893.

"*Dear Sir:* Sunday, July 29, about 9:40 P.M., I saw a meteor which I think was equal to that of Friday, July 27, and probably belongs to the same swarm. I was, at the time, at a point about half a mile north of Haywards, when the surrounding